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HONOLULU, H. I., JUNE 15, 1900.

"If you see it in The Republican it's so."

Try The Republican's want columns. You will get better returns for your investment than ever before in this city.

The sweet singer of Honolulu's evening orb should write another song beginning, "I'd leave my happy home for you."

It is no longer "Mr. President" in addressing Hawaii's Chief Executive, but the simpler American title of Governor.

The new administration seems to be steering directly for the shoals of "family compact." A word to you, Governor—don't.

The many words of commendation upon the appearance of the Republican by the business men of the city is most gratifying to the management. It shall be the constant aim to always merit such approbation.

It is altogether likely that a man who has for a number of years been in the very foremost ranks of the able practitioners at the bar will make quite as able a judge as a man who never had a case in a law court in his life as a practicing attorney.

The Republican would like to see S. M. Damon a member of the first Legislature of Hawaii. Mr. Damon's record as a citizen and as Minister of Finance of the Republic is a most enviable one. He is of the right mold for a first-class legislator.

As the term of service of the volunteers now in the Philippines expires in June, 1901, the War Department is making preparations to begin returning the volunteers home in November. Thus the Democratic press will be afforded another opportunity to howl.

Who said: "Me and my wife, my son John and his wife, my four and no more?" What it is, even if uncle is Governor, Eddie is Attorney-General, Arthur High Sheriff, Judge Commissioner of Public Lands, and father-in-law Alatau is Superintendent of Public Instruction. Isn't it all in the family?

How about that final rally and feast of reason and flow of the soul of the Annexation Club, which its members have been looking forward to for so long? It has been suggested that the old Annexation Club take hold of the forthcoming Fourth of July celebration and make it one long to be remembered.

The inaugural ball of last night reflects credit on the committee in charge. The decorations of the buildings and grounds and the arrangements for dancing were all that could have been asked for. Everything that could be done to make the evening pleasant for those in attendance was done. The committee deserves praise for its work.

Governor Dole's inaugural address is an able paper and does the Governor credit. Hawaii will do well to follow his suggestions in regard to opening the public lands for settlement in small holdings. By so doing hundreds of progressive American citizens will be induced to take up homes here and add immeasurably to the wealth of the Territory.

John A. McCandless will have ample opportunity to demonstrate his executive and administrative ability as Superintendent of Public Works. The streets of Honolulu are nearly all in bad condition, and the opportunity for a man who will take the bit in his teeth, as Governor Steppard of Washington did, to make this a beautiful and well-paved city is golden. The Republican believes Mr. McCandless has the backbone to do this.

Sir Arthur St. John must have had the Territorial government of Hawaii in mind when he made the refrain for Sir Joseph Porter's song, "And so do his sisters and his cousins and his aunts. Let us see: 'I'm High Sheriff, Papa Alatau is Superintendent of Public Instruction and brother Jake is Commissioner of Public Lands. Well, I guess that's pretty good, as far as it goes. What, with the deputyships, clerkships, etc., we can take good care of the whole family now."

THE COMMITTEE ERRED.

The Republican believes a mistake was made by the committee in charge in making the inaugural ball an invitation affair. An occasion of the kind is necessarily a public function, and as such should be open to all the public. To make it an invitation affair is to give it an air of exclusiveness which causes many heartaches, disappointments and much bitterness.

The rule in the States is to make inaugural balls open to all who may care

to attend, making the price of admission such as to keep out those who would be out of place at such an affair. This custom is also observed at the inaugural balls in Washington, and surely an inaugural ball in the Territory of Hawaii should not be more exclusive than the inaugural ball in the nation's capital in honor of a new President.

Prices for admission to the ball at the inauguration of President McKinley were \$5 for each person.

No matter how conscientiously a committee on invitations may work, some one is certain to be slighted—people of the highest standing in the community and people whom the committee would be glad to invite if they were only thought of in time.

In preparing for last night's ball, the expenses were borne by the Government, and this is an additional reason why it should have been open to all the people. To use a taxpayer's money for a public function and then tell that taxpayer he can not participate unless he holds an invitation card is wrong. Instead of the State paying for the expenses of the ball, those who wished to attend it should have paid them. This could readily have been accomplished by making the price of tickets \$5 per couple, with \$2 extra for each additional lady and man escorted to the ball. Like a public utility, an inaugural ball should be open to the humblest citizen if he sees fit to pay the price for such a luxury. To make it an invitation affair savors too much of monarchical times, when only the favorites of the court were invited to court functions. Under the present democracy an invitation ball was a mistake.

HAWAII'S ORGANIC ACT.

In The Republican of Thursday morning attention was called to the great liberality of the American Congress in creating the Territory of Hawaii, and the fact that this Territory had been extended certain privileges and rights in the matter of self-government never before extended to any Territory.

The organic act of Hawaii contains special provisions for local self-government that it is well to call attention to, which were not mentioned in the former article in this paper. The act expressly provides that only a resident of the Territory shall be appointed to any Territorial office. This absolutely precludes the idea of carpet-bag rule. In no other of the Territorial organic laws is this provision found. In the Territories of New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma men are filling Territorial offices, judicial and otherwise, who never resided in either Territory before their appointment. In contradistinction to this is the fact that every judicial appointee for Hawaii is a resident of Hawaii.

No man is eligible to a seat in either branch of the Territorial Legislature until he has resided in the Territory for three years. This absolutely prevents outsiders from obtaining control of the Legislature. A man must be a bona fide resident a sufficient length of time to make him a part of the community before he can be a legislator. In New Mexico and Arizona a man who has only resided in the Territory six months is eligible to the Legislature.

No other Territory ever created since the establishment of the Government was allowed control of the public lands within its boundaries excepting Hawaii. The farthest Congress ever went in this respect with any of the Territories or States was to set aside the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections of each township for school purposes, the proceeds either from leasing or sale of said sections to go to the school fund. Hawaii is granted absolute possession and control of every acre of public land within her boundaries.

The public debt of the Territory is assumed by the National Government, an act without precedent in the history of the nation.

The right of franchise and the right of every man to participate in the government of Hawaii is more liberal and extended than ever before in the history of the islands. Neither under the monarchy, the provisional government nor under the Republic of Hawaii was the government of the islands so directly in the hands of a. the people as under the act of Congress by which Hawaii is now a Territory of the United States.

There is great responsibility resting upon those holding the reins of government under President McKinley's appointment. It rests with them whether the natives, who look with eyes of loving tenderness towards their late Queen, accept the generous conditions extended, by Congress or whether they be turned aside and driven into secret hatred of the Government which has done so much for them.

The Hawaiians are of the stuff to make loyal and patriotic citizens of the American Republic. That is plainly shown by their loyalty to their Queen. Loyal to the one, they will be loyal to the other if the new regime will but recollect that they, too, should be considered in the selection of men to help conduct the government.

The Commander Ignored.

To the Editor of The Republican: Sir—It almost looks as though the invitation committee for the public ball must have a grudge against the G. A. R., as its commander was entirely ignored. It is to be hoped that no collision exists between the committee and the editor of the Commercial Advertiser.

W. L. EATON,
P. O. G. A. R.
Honolulu, June 14, 1900.

American Expansion.

When the American Union was founded it consisted of a string of thinly settled States between the Atlantic and the Alleghenies. West of the mountains there was a stretch of uninhabited country extending to the Mississippi and belonging to the various States. Beyond the Mississippi was a vast expanse of foreign territory.

We might have adopted the principle, as many people thought we should, of confining the nation to the original thirteen States, governing the western lands between the Alleghenies and the Mississippi as colonies, and leaving the remote regions to Spain or any other country that wanted them. But the great men who founded our republic were wiser. They provided for the growth of the Union, and devised a method of growth, not by accretion, but by expansion. They invented our beautiful territorial system, by which a region that is not prepared for Statehood remains in tutelage, as long as necessary, and yet its people, few or many, are Americans with all the civil rights of citizens, and with the feeling that the American flag is in the fullest sense their own flag, and not the emblem of foreign domination.

None of the epoch-making political discoveries of that time was more important than this device.

This system has been operated with the most perfect adaptability to both national and local needs. Under it, Louisiana, which was bought from France in 1803, became a State in 1812, while Alabama, which had belonged to us from the beginning, was not admitted until 1813. California was made a State two years after it was ceded to us by Mexico, while the Indian Territory and Oklahoma, which were part of the Louisiana purchase, are Territories to this day, nearly a century after they came under the American flag.

If we had adopted any policy but that of expansion, the Union would have perished before it was fifty years old. If we had stayed within our old boundaries we could not have resisted external aggression, and if we had accumulated subject colonies, we should have fallen to pieces of ourselves. Instead, we grew, and our strength increased with our size.

The old policy is still as good as ever. Porto Rico can be an American Territory as well as Arizona. The discussion of Statehood is not germane to the present question. Arizona has been an American Territory for half a century, and it is still a Territory. There is no need to worry now about what we may want to do fifty years hence. Our duty is to do what needs to be done now, and do it right.—San Francisco Examiner.

Organized Murder in China.

Repeated and apparently irrepressible atrocities perpetrated upon Christian missionaries in China by the society of "Boxers" have at last taken on a political aspect, and will lead up to a political settlement of the open-door question, although in an indirect manner. Unless the authorities at Peking display more willingness or ability to protect foreigners than they have shown thus far the governments of civilized nations will be compelled to take affairs into their own hands. Once that this step is made there will probably be an end of both "Boxers" and of the "Chinese question."

The Thing society, whose unspeakable deeds have horrified the Christian people of two continents, is said to have a membership running up into the millions. The scene of its present outrages is the maritime province of Shantung, which lies south of the Chinese capital city. Shantung has an area of 56,000 square miles, almost the exact size of the State of Illinois. Packed within this space is a population of not less than 35,000,000 subjects of the Emperor.

These figures indicate against what odds our Christian missionaries have to contend.

When and where the Society of Boxers was organized is not known. But we are certain that it was not organized for the purpose of slaughtering foreigners, but for the purpose of driving them out of the country. The society was first called the "Brotherhood of the Strong Sword," and its object was the extermination of native robbers. But this admirable motive was corrupted by wicked men within the organization, and of recent years its machinery has been turned against all Europeans, and especially against missionaries. This fact is due to certain unalterable prejudices, beliefs and customs of the Chinese on one hand, and to the deliberate lies and slanders of the educated natives on the other.

Take him all around, the Chinese is a quiet, peace-loving fellow, who worships his religion, as is the Hindu. He would as soon profess Christianity as Buddhism or Confucianism. He has no quarrel with the Christian missionary because of that functionary's doctrines or because of his desire to let the light of the gospel shine in China. The animosity of the yellow man for the missionary lies in the almost insane regard in which the Chinese hold their dead ancestors. The Chinese will listen unmoved to any denunciation of his religion; but a word in derogation of his beloved dead rouses within him a deadly hatred. The Chinese believe in a "Spirit Lord" and "Spirit Throne." After burial this tablet is taken home, set up in a specially prepared place, and the eldest son, morning and evening, for the mourning period of three years, sets before it offerings to the soul of the dead man. The custom is not as religious any more than is the Christian custom of strewing flowers on the graves of the departed. It is only the peculiar fashion in which the Chinese honor the memory of their ancestors. And, strange as it may seem, this custom has stood between Christianity and the millions of China for two centuries.

When the early Catholic missionaries went to the Celestial kingdom they found its people apparently worshipping a slab of wood. Ready to listen to all suggestions from the missionaries at other matters, the Chinese drew the line at giving up this particular act of homage to their dead. The soldiers of the cross were puzzled. Uncertain as to whether or not the tablet worship was idolatry, they appealed to Rome, and the judgment of the Pope was adverse. To be a Christian the Chinese must give up the memorial tablet. When, later, the other churches sent out their missionaries the Roman precedent was followed by them, and has been followed until to-day. That is one reason why China has been backward in

changing the joss-house for the church.

All this, however, would not account for the murderous attacks on the missionaries which have made the very name of China an abomination. The masses of the people in that country are steeped in ignorance. They are easily influenced by their intelligent and educated countrymen. The latter have been at very great pains to instill into the minds of the vulgar an intense hatred for the white preachers of the gospel. They influence the passions of the vulgar by telling them that the missionaries adopt Chinese children for purposes of witchcraft. Orphan asylums founded by the missionaries, they say, are used as covers to conceal the murder of the little ones, whose bodies are cut up to obtain certain parts very valuable to the witch doctor. As the belief that certain organs of the body are very potent in magical operations is a powerful superstition with the Chinese, it is easy to see how readily the cultured among them can impose on their simpler fellows by using so powerful a lever as this.

In the society of the Boxers the educated Chinese found an efficient instrument with which to vent their hate for the industrious missionaries. Boxers is the new name for the Society of the Great or Strong Sword (in Chinese Ta Too Why). Its members kill and loot foreigners and natives without discrimination on the slightest provocation, and oftentimes on no provocation at all. Occasional a Boxer is executed by the order of the provincial governor, but these punishments are only half-hearted affairs, which, in view of the proverbial disdain of death common among Chinese, have little effect. Something more than diplomatic protests will probably be necessary before European and American missionaries will be perfectly safe in China.—Chicago Times-Herald.

GOVERNOR DOLE TAKES OATH

(Continued from Page 1)

zen and his representative aim to prevent enterprise from doing the least thing against the interests of the body politic.

Two other great enterprises will especially enter the thought and energy of the Territory—the improvement and extension of highways in a measure consonant with prospective needs; and the creation of municipalities. This will require the profoundest study and an honest public spirit, that such governments may perform a useful service and not become sources of civil corruption and thereby oppressive to those within their jurisdictions.

A happy feature of our late period of civil dissension was the usual survival of friendly relations between individuals of divergent political opinions and consequent public action. Few friendships were broken on this account or social relations disturbed. Mindful of this, I feel the utmost confidence in calling upon all of whatever name or opinion, to allow the political irritations of recent years to disappear in the shadows of the past; and, turning to the future, to join hands in the creation of ideal commonwealth out of our complex conditions.

Our outlook is most auspicious. The shores and islands of the great Pacific ocean have already become the theater of a drama, the successive acts of which will affect the mutual relations of the nations of the world.

The great powers are massing their forces in this ocean for the protection and development of their commerce and the promotion of national prestige.

Hawaii is the one mid-ocean refuge of the North Pacific—a half way house where all passers by must stop for refreshment.

A steady procession of ships carries our products around the stormy cape to the Atlantic shores of the United States, another to the Pacific Coast. Our harbors are already inadequate for our commerce. Hawaiian agricultural enterprises, easily leading the world in the relative production of our main crops, is as far from its climax. Our climate, the joint production of the sun and the trade wind acting over a thousand leagues of sea, and the loveliness of our mountain scenery are a perpetual invitation to the denizens of all latitudes. Hawaii is forewarned by its past experience for its new era in government. The honorable competition of sister Territories, the hope of Statehood, and the glorious history of America must inspire her.

Let us take up this work with enthusiasm, and be worthy of the confidence which Congress has in us.

Let us be forever upon our guard, seal our old national motto—the breath of the land endures in righteousness, and always remember that private character is the real foundation of national strength.

At the conclusion of the Governor's address the Government band conducted by Captain Burger struck up the "Star Spangled Banner" and passing the reviewing stand halted on the right front and continued playing for the march past of the troops. It was followed by the file and drum corps conducted by W. C. King.

The 6th Artillery, U. S. A., led the parade in command of Major Ellis. It was followed by the First Regiment, National Guard of Hawaii, under command of Colonel J. W. Jones on foot. There were no mounted officers. Colonel Jones, with Captains W. G. Ashley, J. Schaefer and Thos. E. Hall of his staff, took up a position beneath the reviewing stand, and the troops, when they saluted Governor Dole and received a bow of acknowledgment from him.

There were bursts of applause when the military band played the national anthem and a Hawaiian band played the Hawaiian company marched by. Majors J. M. Camara and C. W. Zeigler respectively led the two battalions of the N. G. H.

Immediately after the review Governor Dole went into the reception room with the receiving party. Many hundreds of people soon blocked the great hall and the doorway opened into the chamber, on their way to pay their respects to the first Governor of the Territory.

Governor and Mrs. Dole were supported by the following receiving party: Mr. H. E. Cooper, Secretary of the Territory; Mr. Justice Frear; Mr. A. T. Atkinson, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Mr. E. P. Dole, Attorney General; and Mrs. A. T. Hawes.

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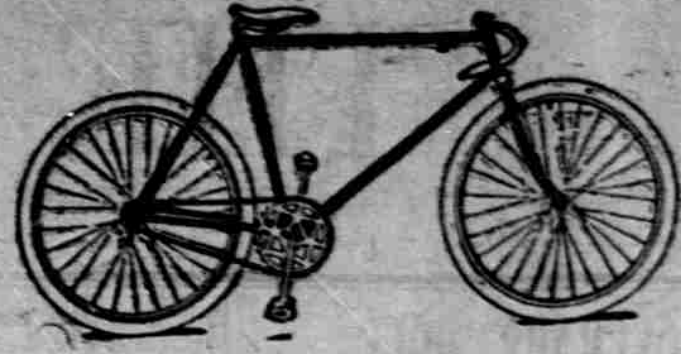
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